

INDUSTRIAL LUMINARY.

A NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED WEEKLY FOR THE FARMER, MECHANIC, MERCHANT, POLITICIAN, AND THE FAMILY CIRCLE.

PARK & CUNDIFF,

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

INDUSTRIAL LUMINARY.
PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING.

T E R M S .
\$2 per year in advance; \$2 50 if payment be delayed three months; and \$3 at the expiration of each soul.

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Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, 3
OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS, Nov 9, 1853.

Sir: I have the honor to state that, on the receipt of your communication of the 18th August last, informing me that the President had indicated me as the officer of the Indian Department to whom was intrusted the care of the Indians west of the Missouri, with the Indian tribes west of the States of Wisconsin and Iowa, authorized by the second section of the act of Congress of the 3rd of March, 1853, I immediately left Washington and repaired to the Indian country to discharge the preliminary duties embraced in my institution, and now beg leave respectively to report:

I first entered the Indian country on the 2d of September, and left it on the 1st of October, having occupied the intervening time in visiting and talking with various tribes, and in obtaining from all sources of credit within my reach such information as might be useful and necessary in forming the basis of treaties contemplated by the act of Congress.

As I approached the borders of the Indian country, and the minds of the people discoursing with considerable interest in the press and otherwise, the question whether that country was not then open to settlement by the citizens of the United States, and in some instances those who held to the right to settle in the Indian country had gone over to explore it, with the intention to locate it, the discussion and expression had a very unfavorable effect upon the Indian mind.

The Indians were alarmed, apprehended them that large bodies of white were coming into their country to take possession of and drive them from it. Many of them were contemplating the necessity of defending themselves, and the proposition was abroad among some of the Indians for a grand council, at which they should (as one said to me) "light up the fires after the old Indian fashion, and call a meeting for a council."

From the time the original Indian title to the country was extinguished under the authority of the act of 25th May, 1830, and the tribes transplanted from the States and Territories east of the Mississippi and located in it, until after the adjournment of last Congress, it had always been considered a country set apart and dedicated to Indian use and purposes; and it was equally well understood that before that time no person other than Indians could reside there except by permission of the Government, and for a specific purpose.

The education, therefore, of the opinion that the country was open to occupation and settlement, at the time it was promulgated, was most unfortunate.

Congress had just before, by act of the 3d March, directed the President to enter into negotiations with the Indian tribes west of the States of Missouri and Iowa for the purpose of securing the assent of all the tribes to the settlement of the citizens of the United States upon the lands claimed by them, and for the purpose of extinguishing their title to these lands in whole or in part.

I found it very difficult to quiet the Indians and was unable fully to restore some of these people to the tranquillity which they were in before this discussion of the subject and explanation of their country commenced.

In many cases, their apprehension of invasion was evident, and in some instances I was unable, while in council, to obtain the calm consideration of the Indians to the subject-matter of my talk, owing to the excited state of their minds, resulting from apprehensions that their country was about to be taken from them without their consent, and without any consideration being paid for it.

And this was the object of my visit was to favor such a design.

As I progressed in my journeys, and the councils which I held with various tribes increased in number, I was happy to perceive a better state of feeling; a willingness to listen, to be advised, and an assurance of confidence and dependence on their Great Father, and a determination to receive favorably his commands.

This was prominently put forth by the Indians, and I was happy to see the council with the Otoes, Ottos, and Missourians, Sacas and Foxes of Missouri; Kickapoos, Delawares, Wyandots, Shawnees, Potowatamies, Sacas and Foxes of the Mississippi; Chippewas of Swan creek and Black river; Ottawas, Pauwises and Kaskaskias; Weas and Piankashaws, and Miamies. I was desirous of seeing and talking with the Pawnees, Kansas, Osges, Quapaws, Senecas, and Shawnees and Senecas, but found it impossible to do so without spending more time in the country than was deemed consistent with my duties at Washington, in view of the next approach of the meeting of Congress.

The aggregate population of the tribes with whom I held council, according to the best data, is 14,334 souls; and the aggregate quantity of land held by them is estimated at 13,220,480 acres, or about 920 acres to each soul.

The aggregate population of the Pawnees, Kansas, Osges, Quapaws, Senecas, and

Shawnees and Senecas according to the same data, is 11,696 souls, and the aggregate quantity of land held by them is estimated at 18,309,200 acres, or about 1,586 acres to each soul.

All the tribes that I visited and talked with except the Otoes, Ottos, and Missourians are Indians who were removed from Ohio and other western States to the Indian country, and located there on specific grants of land, in pursuance of treaty stipulations, and with the express understanding that their present were to be their permanent homes, so long as they existed as tribes, or nations.

In some treaties, was provided that patent should issue to them; but in no case was the power of alienation granted, or any right given to sell the lands, or to mortgage them.

Every tribe with whom I held council, with the exception of the Weas and Piankashaws, and the Pauwises and Kaskaskias, who own only 256,000 acres, and the Shawnees, refused to dispose of any portion of their land, as their first response to my talk.

The small tribes above named proposed to sell to the Indians the most of their lands, and to make arrangements for a home, they would sell the whole of it.

The Shawnees as their only reply, proposed to sell the United States 1,000,000 of acres, reserving to themselves 600,000 acres adjoining the State of Missouri. They number some 930 souls.

The Weas, Piankashaws, who own 8,320 acres, and number 30 souls, and the Ottos, who own 24,000 acres, and number 214 souls, declined to dispose of their lands, or any portion of them, on the ground that they were pleased with their location, desired to remain, and, though, in view of the amount of prairie land in their grants, they had no greater quantity than was necessary for them, and that the same number of white people would require.

The Ottas, Ottos, Missourians, Iowas, and Miamies determined, before their respective councils closed, to sell, in each case, the half or more of their respective tracts.

The Kickapoos, Delawares, Sacas and Foxes of Missouri, and the Pottawatomies, refused permanently to sell any portion of their lands; and although the objections made were trivial character, I was unable to remove them.

The Sacas and Foxes of Mississippi, who reside on the Osage river, were divided; the Sacas were desirous of selling all the land, and the Foxes opposed to any part of it. But the latter, being much less numerous than the former, proposed finally an equal division of both land, and annulled the former.

The Wyandots have only 23,930 acres of land, and number 553 souls—less than five acres to each soul. Their tract is slightly situated in the forks of the Kansas and the Missouri rivers, being the purchase they made of the Delawares. They advised me that it was their desire, if the Territory of Nebraska should be organized, to make such a good policy and their relation to Government as to induce the Indians to the order of things in the Territory, but they did not give me their views in relation to their lands.

Since my return to Washington, I have received a communication from the Sacas and Foxes of Missouri, informing me that they had determined to sell one half of their lands, and wished to be invited to the seat of Government to make a treaty. Their agent, in this case, expresses the opinion that they will, in all probability, come to the conclusion to dispose of the whole of their tract by the time the period arrives to make the treaty.

With several of the tribes I have concluded treaties, but only on condition that each should reserve for a tribal home that part of their lands adjoining the States—There are grave objections to such a policy, involving like interests and peace of the Indians of the States, and the Indians of the country.

These, however, are the same constituents of the Indians of the Territory—the Indians themselves. From the disposition manifested by some Indians of influence to acquire in the subservient to them on this point, I was of the opinion that with these tribes treaties on terms more favorable to the Government, and with provisions more consistent with their permanent welfare, happiness, could be made, after they had been prepared for discussion and reflection, which some of them deserved to be granted; and I therefore deferred the best to leave the subject with them, and confine myself to that branch of the instructions which made it my duty to explore the country and obtain such information as should be useful, and from which the data could be obtained to form, as near as practicable, a uniform system of law. Of the propriety of this course I have now no doubt.

As a general truth, the Indians who have been transplanted from their former abodes to the Indian country seemed to have a vivid recollection of the assurances made to them at the time of their removal, their present locations should be their permanent homes, and that the white race should never interfere with them or their possessions.

This was prominently put forth by the Indians from whom I came, and the council, and was earnestly, and sometimes eloquently, dwelt on in their speeches.

I replied that it was true such assurances had been given them, and that, in most instances, their lands had been secured to them by treaty as long as they should exist as a tribe, but their true interest required that these treaties should be canceled, and that new ones should be made, adjusting all rights, and so doing as to secure as complete a removal and unexpected changes that had taken place. I admonished them that they had not appreciated the advantages that had surrounded them in their new homes; that the Government had annually appropriated large amounts of money to be expended among them for agricultural, educational, and religious purposes; that missionary establishments and schools had been reared in their midst, and that devoted men and women had left their homes and the enjoyments and comforts of civilization, life to dwell with them as preachers and teachers, and had labored to win them from their wild

state, and conduct them in the path of civilization and religion; that few of them had listened, adhering to their generalities, to the customs of their fathers and the habits, then traditions which had descended to them; that they had preferred indolence to labor—vice to virtue; that very many of them were slaves of intemperance, and such was their ardor of ardent spirits that they would make any sacrifice to obtain it; and that, therefore, it was absolutely necessary, in their present ignorant and infidel condition, that they should abandon their native homes, under the direction of their Great Father, where they would be less liable to temptation, and where the efforts of the missionaries would be less embarrassed.

The Indians travel through the Indian country to their abodes on the Pacific (and their number is not likely to decrease) without the protection of the law. There is no man there but the intercessor act, and it gives them no protection whatever. Except the Wyandots and Ottos, who have some small lands, these lands are traveled by scores of emigrants every few days.

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INDUSTRIAL LUMINARY, TUESDAY, JANUARY 3, 1854.

Sale of U. S. Horses:

The undersigned will offer FORTY HORSES, at auction sale, at Fort Leavenworth, on the 27th instant.

These HORSES have been condemned on account of age, or injury, as unfit for Dragoon service; they are free from disease, and most of them can be made useful to drivers or farmers.

E. A. OGDEN,
Brevet Major and Asst. Quartermaster, U. S. Army.

STATE OF MISSOURI, ss
County of Platte,
In the Platte County Probate Court, No.
116, 1853.

Notice is hereby given that E. A. Hobbs, attorney of the estate of Rowland Brown deceased, and files his petition, praying for the sale of the real estate of said deceased, for the purpose of paying the debts due and owing by the same, accompanied by a statement of the administration, and of the personal estate of said deceased, which was insufficient to pay the debts due and owing by the same verified by the affidavit of the attorney of the estate, and the same were taken out of the estate, and the said administrator gave public notice published in this State in a public newspaper, on the 1st, Monday in January next, that unless the court be satisfied to this effect, in or before said day, an order would be made to sell the real estate of said deceased, or so much thereof, as will be sufficient to pay the debts of said deceased, with the expenses of administration. A true copy,

A. G. BROWN,
Clerk, Probate Court.

Sassafraz Bark.

88 POUNDS on hand and for sale by

BRYAN & MC COMAS.

Goose and Duck Shot.

25 BAGS for sale by

BRYAN & MC COMAS.

Every Man shaves himself.

FREEMAN'S world wide renowned Razors

now, now in use from Australia just received by

BRYAN & MC COMAS.

MUSTANG LINIMENT, Pain killer, Verm-

icine, Cordial, etc.

BRYAN & MC COMAS.

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that letters of adminis-

tration, bearing date October 31, A. D. 1853,

have been granted by the Judge of the Probate Court of Platte county Mo., on the estate of Isaac Wilson, deceased. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and all persons having claims against said estate, are requested to present for allowance within one year from the date of said letters, or if said claims are not presented within three years, they will be forever barred.

J. L. SHEPARD, Adm'r.

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that letters of adminis-

tration, bearing date November 23, A. D. 1853,

have been granted by the Judge of the Probate Court of Platte county Mo., on the estate of Isaac Wilson, deceased. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and all persons having claims against said estate, are requested to present for allow-

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J. L. SHEPARD, Adm'r.

ABELL & STRINGFELLOW.

(late of Brunswick, Mo.)

AT TOONEYS AT LAW.

WESTON, PLATTE CO., Mo.

WILL attend to any business connected to the law in the following cities, viz: Platte, Clay, Buchanan, Audrain and Clinton, N. B.—Particular attention given to settling and collecting claims.

C. M. MC CLUNG,
A. H. McDONALD,
C. S. THOMPSON.

C. M. McClung & Co.,

115 MAIN STREET, ST. LOUIS MO.

Will have received by 1st September their stock of

FALL AND WINTER,

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

It will embrace a greater variety and be more commanding and general than they have ever offered in this country.

Every article of merchandise of the latest

style, from those suitable for very large bills, to

fine cast metal circuit type, in the market.

We have now about

300 articles in stock in this office, including

such as we have in the city or

imported from New York or Boston.

It is their desire to do business with responsible

merchants, and in such a manner that when com-

municated with, they will be satisfied.

These demands solely upon the success of their

business, and it will be their aim to make their

intercourse with merchants mutually and recipro-

cially beneficial. They seek from merchants who

visit St. Louis this fall, a thorough examination of

their stock and prices.

LUMINARY JOB OFFICE,

WE have just received from St. Louis a

complete stock of JOB, also

new price lists, and printing of any size, in a

style unsurpassed in Upper Missouri. Our Job

Type are entirely new; and comprise the latest

styles, from those suitable for very large bills, to

fine cast metal circuit type.

We will keep constantly on hand for sale

Deeds, Constable's Bonds, Sheriff's Bonds, Execu-

tive Orders, Bills of Power, Deeds with power to sell, Bonds, Bills, Letters, etc.

We solicit orders from a distance, the postage

on printed matter being free.

If you have any particular attention to the

stock of material for the bills, which is probably

available in Upper Missouri.

For Sale,

Two splendid large work houses, two Indian

Ponies, one, our Work Castle, and a good

new two horse Waggon. Apply to

M. T. SUMMERS.

BACON HAMS—A few thousand pounds of

bacon hams for sale low

ASPLING & STEVENS.

FOR RENT,

FOR Lease for a term of years a new Ho-

use, which I am just finishing. It is eleg-

antly situated and is the largest and most com-

modious Hotel West of St. Louis. It will be rented on reasonable terms to a good Tenant. Apply to

GEO. S. PARKS.

EMON SYRUP for sale by

BRYAN & MC COMAS.

THE CRY IS STILL THEY

COME!!

STILL UNDUNTAED.

We are now in receipt, and daily receiving,

direct from Boston, New York and Philadelphia,

a large and well selected stock of goods,

which we offer unhesitatingly, and thus warning

our customers to purchase with care.

We have endeavored to please every one, that

may call on us, both in quality, quantity, and style

of goods.

Our goods were all purchased in the eastern cities,

by two members of the firm, who took particu-

lar pains in selecting, the most fashionable goods,

as well as the best quality of every article purch-

ased, and we think the more moderate prices

we charge, the more we will be pleased to do.

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